

# Russia Calls for Big 4 Military Cuts and Disarming Germany

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**DIRECT "EGGED" SERVICE**  
BETWEEN  
**JERUSALEM and HAIFA**  
From today, March 9, "Egged" inaugurates a DIRECT SERVICE on the Jerusalem-Haifa route. Buses will leave Jerusalem at 7 a.m. and 2 p.m. Haifa at 7 a.m. and 2 p.m. "Egged" Management.

**Today's POST BAG**

**THE WEATHER**

	A	B	C	D
Jerusalem	60	65	70	75
Haifa	60	65	70	75
Nablus	60	65	70	75
Beirut	60	65	70	75
Tripoli	60	65	70	75
Amman	60	65	70	75
Baghdad	60	65	70	75
Tehran	60	65	70	75
Delhi	60	65	70	75
Calcutta	60	65	70	75
Rangoon	60	65	70	75
Manila	60	65	70	75
Batavia	60	65	70	75
Singapore	60	65	70	75
London	60	65	70	75
Paris	60	65	70	75
Berlin	60	65	70	75
Moscow	60	65	70	75
Stockholm	60	65	70	75
Copenhagen	60	65	70	75
Helsinki	60	65	70	75
Oslo	60	65	70	75
Reykjavik	60	65	70	75
Norwich	60	65	70	75
Cardiff	60	65	70	75
Belfast	60	65	70	75
London	60	65	70	75
Paris	60	65	70	75
Berlin	60	65	70	75
Moscow	60	65	70	75
Stockholm	60	65	70	75
Copenhagen	60	65	70	75
Helsinki	60	65	70	75
Oslo	60	65	70	75
Reykjavik	60	65	70	75
Norwich	60	65	70	75
Cardiff	60	65	70	75
Belfast	60	65	70	75

Forecast: Generally hazy, increasing amount of high clouds and fresh easterly winds later in the day.

**14,590** immigrants arrived in Israel during February, the Jewish Agency has announced. New immigrants from Iraq totalled 6,235, thus bringing the total of immigrants from Iraq to 32,613.

Immigration during December, 1950 and January 1951 was 12,668 and 13,904 respectively. An internal bus system for the Beer Sheva urban area is being planned. The area will comprise five quarters with a total population of 50,000.

One person was slightly injured on Sunday afternoon when a school bus collided with a private car a few kilometres north of Beer Sheva.

**Lebanese Maronite Official in Tiberias**

TIBERIAS, Monday.—A Maronite Bishop, Antonius Trayeh, of the Lebanon, visited Gush Halav today and held a service in the Maronite church there.

He expressed his thanks to the Israeli authorities and police in Galilee for their care in guarding the churches of all denominations.

Among those present at a lunch given for the Bishop were the military governor of Nazareth, the Mayors of Safad and Nazareth, Army and police officers and representatives of the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

**Army to Introduce Tradesmen's Badges**

TEL AVIV, Monday.—Tradesmen's badges will shortly be introduced in the Army, Sgan-Aloof M. Hodorovsky, of the Adjutant-General's branch, said in a broadcast over the Army wavelength tonight.

He also disclosed that a special committee had been formed to draw up a complete list of procedures for military ceremonies. They will be issued in book form.

Until now there have been no fixed procedures for most military ceremonies.

**Ration News**

The Passover ration will include two and a half kilos of meat and 200 grams of eggs. The price has been fixed at 400 pruta for the entire ration.

From tomorrow, the price of cabbage will be lowered to 50 pruta a kilo, red cabbage to 70 pruta, eggplants to 120 pruta and radish to 40 pruta a kilo, the Ministry of Agriculture announced last night.

**SOFTENERS DISTRICT**—Eggs: Adults 3, children 2, Yod 10, temporary 3; expectant mothers special monthly ration, 15; physical labourers, 4 eggs; Chicken: 250 grams, Shin-Dalet 25, temporary 30; sick ration according to doctor's instructions; elderly persons 500 grams monthly in two equal instalments, Yod (Kigdal Gad and Beer Sheva), 10; eggs, Shin-Gimel 25, temporary 30; Tomatoes: 150 grams, Yod 200, bananas: 500 grams, A and B cards, Yod 30, temporary 25; sick persons, A, B and C cards, one kilogram for the month of March.

**TEL AVIV and TEL AVIV DISTRICT**—Eggs: Elderly persons, 4, couples 3, Yod 10, temporary 3; expectant mothers special monthly ration, 15; physical labourers, 4 eggs; Chicken: 250 grams, Shin-Dalet 25, temporary 30; sick ration according to doctor's instructions; elderly persons 500 grams monthly in two equal instalments, Yod (Kigdal Gad and Beer Sheva), 10; eggs, Shin-Gimel 25, temporary 30; Tomatoes: 150 grams, Yod 200, bananas: 500 grams, A and B cards, Yod 30, temporary 25; sick persons, A, B and C cards, one kilogram for the month of March.

## C.O.L. Refunds To Begin in 6 Weeks

A majority of the 90,000 workers entitled to cost-of-living refunds are scheduled to begin receiving them in about six weeks, it was learned yesterday.

Mr. O. Mareni, head of the I.L.M. Deposit Fund in the Jerusalem area, told The Post that once the necessary Finance Ministry orders are promulgated it will be a relatively quick and simple process to pay certain classes of workers in permanent employment. These make up about 50 per cent of the total.

The chief stumbling block, he said, is the problem of how to pay out the funds for the remaining 40 per cent of the workers, most of whom were employed in the building, carpentry and entering trades.

Because there was a scarcity of workers, employers in most instances paid in sums instead of deducting anything from the workers' pay-checks, he said.

**Unknown Names**

Another problem is presented by the inclusion of municipal, national institutions, and large companies, who often made payments for employees whose names were unknown.

Mr. Mareni cited as an example the Jerusalem Municipality, which hired a number of men for a few days last winter to clear away the snow, but never kept a record of their names. Payments were made to the Fund but nobody knows who must now get the refund.

Mr. Mareni expressed the belief that non-profit organizations would be permitted to keep the money if they could prove that no records were kept. It will be a much more complicated question in the case of private firms.

## Pay Goes Up in 3 More Industries

TEL AVIV, Monday.—A 10 per cent pay increase for printing workers was agreed upon tonight at a meeting of representatives of printing press owners and the Printers' Union.

The agreement which is retroactive to January 1, also provides for annual increments of 800 pruta per month up to a maximum of H.12. In case of sickness, the agreement also calls for employers to pay half the convalescent expenses for the first 10 days.

**Maltot Pay Rise**  
Agreement has been reached for a wage increase of about seven per cent for workers in the maltot baking industry. The increased payment will be retroactive to February.

About 450 men employed on stitching shoes in the Tel Aviv area returned to work yesterday after a strike of 19 days. They are to receive an increase of 50 pruta on each pair of shoes stitched.

The Tel Aviv Labour Council today began discussions on wages and conditions of work in the food industry. No formal demands have yet been put forward to the Manufacturers' Association for new collective work and wage agreements in any branches of the industry.

Discussions on working efficiency in the metal industry, due to have started within a fortnight of the signing of the new agreement two weeks ago, have not yet begun.

## Jlem Police Band Strikes Up Again

The police band, which six months ago was dissolved for budgetary reasons, was revived by Mr. Nathaniel Gribov.

The first performance of the band will be at the passing-out parade at the police depot at Shafr Amr at the end of this month. Afterwards it will be seen and heard again in Jerusalem on Independence Day.

Thirteen of the former members of the orchestra, who during the last six months had been detailed to ordinary station duties, were glad to return to their instruments.

Unfortunately, of the 23 musicians who formed the band, more than half have meanwhile found employment with other orchestras or in other fields, and they cannot be brought back.

Some new immigrant musicians among the police may now reinforce the group so that it can continue its tradition of 30 years. H.B.

## Personal Notices

**HANNS WEISSBROD LILLY WEINBERGER**  
**Married**  
A reception will be held on Saturday, March 10, 1951, at 9:30 a.m. at the home of Mrs. Lilly Weinberger, 111 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. This is the only invitation.

## Law Was Not On Their Side

TEL AVIV, Monday (UPI). Three men who were jailed by a policeman when they had unwittingly joined to join them in a "job" were today released by the Magistrate's Court here for 15 days each, after being arrested on Saturday night.

According to police, the accused had attempted to rob the home of Mr. Mordechai Tashah, of Rehov Arba Aratzot here, and were being led by a relation of their intended victim.

## Merger of Bus Firms Overdue

TEL AVIV, Monday.—The Central Committee of the Histadrut will shortly decide what action it is to take to speed the merger of the three inter-urban bus cooperatives—Egged, Drom Yehuda and Shohar.

The Federation's Executive Committee decided last December that the three companies should merge by March 1.

According to the constitution of the cooperatives, the decision to merge must be ratified by a general meeting of all members. The Shohar company in Haifa took this decision at a recent meeting.

The Drom Yehuda company, however, is to elect a new committee this week, and the general meeting will be called only later. The Egged company is understood to be waiting for the outcome of the Drom Yehuda elections.

## Killed by Car

HAIFA, Monday.—Mr. Rafael Meyuhar, 45, of 3 Rehov Hashemish, was knocked down by a car in Rehov Hashemish this afternoon. He died in hospital.

## High Court Ends Hearing On Jlem Councillor Case

The final hearing on whether Mr. Melamed Cohen, a Jerusalem teacher, is to sit on the Municipal Council was held in the Supreme Court yesterday. Arguments continued to revolve around the question whether the respondent to the order, Mr. Cohen, in his capacity as

teacher, is working for the State or the Municipality. The law, which the applicant, Mr. J. Mizrahi, invoked, forbids a person receiving money from the Municipality from sitting on its Council and was passed to avoid clashes of interest.

Supplementing the four criteria presented on Sunday by Mr. A. Levitsky for determining the employer of the respondent, Mr. Toulia Cohen, also for the respondent, reiterated that most of the teachers' salaries came from the State and that it was actually the Municipality that supplemented the State's budget and not the converse.

It was also stressed that the Councillor had not received his salary since his election to the Council.

**Mayor's Position**  
At one point in the proceedings, Mr. Justice Cheslin queried whether Mr. S. Z. Shiragel was eligible to sit on the Council, since he received a salary as Mayor. After some deliberation, the Court was inclined to the opinion that he could.

In the summing-up for the applicant, Mr. H. Krongold asserted that the law in question is much broader than its predecessor under the Mandate and that even part-time workers would seem to be covered by it. He also referred to an English source to show that the State was not necessarily the employer of the Councillor, though it might have the authority to hire and discharge him.

In strong terms, Mr. Krongold asked the Court not to accept the testimony of the respondent given on Sunday when he stated that he was not aware of the transfer of administrative responsibility for schools from the State to the Municipality. Finally, in asking the Court to make the order absolute, Mr. Krongold argued that because the Municipality was responsible for the administration and finances of the schools, permitting Mr. Cohen to sit on the Council would create the clash of interests the law is intended to prevent.

The Court, composed of Dr. Smoira (President) and Justices Cheslin and Witkon, reserved judgment. The Mayor, the other respondent, was represented by the Municipal Advocate, Mrs. R. Nechmad.

## Four More Arrested In Beer Sheva

BEER SHEVA, Monday.—Four more persons were arrested here last night, in connection with Saturday's disturbances, in which four persons were slightly injured.

Two of the 19 men so far arrested are alleged to have instigated previous disturbances in the local labour exchange here.

## Gov't-Agency Ties Discussed in J'lem

The relationship between the Jewish Agency and the Government was discussed in Jerusalem yesterday at the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Jewish Agency which is charged with the preparation of the programme for the forthcoming Zionist Congress.

Mr. E. Dohbin, Chairman of the Small Executive Committee of the Agency, also reviewed the sphere of Zionist activity and submitted the Small Committee's recommendations on the scope of the discussions.

Among the items suggested for discussion were: the activities of the Zionist Organization in Israel, including Youth Aliyah and absorption, new settlement, and the National Funds; joint activity with the Government, including the absorption of immigrants and the encouragement of private investment and tourism; the legal status of the Zionist Organization, including proposed Knesset legislation on this, and the recognition of the Zionist Organization as the representative of the Jewish people in Israel; allocation of tasks between the Zionist Organization and the Israel Government, and clarification of the control of funds collected abroad; and contact between the Israel Government and World Jewry to be maintained through the various Zionist Organizations.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Berl Locker. Among those present were Dr. N. Goldmann, Mr. M. Grossman, Mr. R. Halprin, Mr. Y. Zerahel, Mr. M. Kol and Mr. Y. Raphael, and representatives of the various political parties of the World Zionist Organization.

**Urgent Security Needs**  
Mr. Ben Gurion said that he was "single-minded" about the security of Israel and that he was more concerned about the present moment than all the ideas and principles in the world.

Special measures had to be taken because immigrants from countries like Yemen and Morocco were not like the earlier pioneers. Some of the new settlers had fled from their homes at the mere rumour of possible shooting. These immigrants had to have constant training over longer periods. The youth of these immigrants could not be exempted from all forms of national education.

## Two Knesset Members Return After Crash

Two Knesset members hurt in an automobile accident on November 29 returned to the House yesterday. They were Dr. Yosef Lamm and Mr. Eliezer Livneh of Mapai.

The driver of the car, Mr. David Hachek, another Mapai member, is still convalescing in Haifa.

**Air Training Pact Signed by Israel**

An agreement on technical air training between Israel and the International Civil Aeronautics Organization.

The agreement follows the lines of the pact between Israel and the International Food and Agriculture Organization, and is based on a decision taken in the U.N. Social and Economic Council on August 15, 1949. Israel is the third country to sign this type of pact, having been preceded by Ethiopia and Iran.

**French Instructor**  
As part of the agreement, a French aviation instructor will spend six months in Israel training pilots. Amateurs from Israel will also be allowed to train in French and other airports.

Negotiations are being conducted for broadening the scope of the agreement. Mr. M. Yuval, the Israel Consul in Montreal, signed for Israel, and Mr. Edward Werner, signed for the Aeronautics Organization.

## Jordan Claims Two More Incidents

Two new Jordan charges of alleged Israeli border violations were submitted on Sunday to the Mixed Armistice Commission, according to "Palestine."

An Israel patrol is reported to have opened fire on a villager and four women near Tulikarm on Saturday morning, the paper said. An exchange of fire took place with National Guardsmen.

The second incident is alleged to have taken place at Nebi Daud near Mt. Zion in Jerusalem, when armed men are said to have entered the no-man's-land and were fired upon by Legionnaires from the Old City walls, the report claimed.

## Parliamentary Group Coming This Month

LONDON, Monday (Reuter).—Viscount Samuel, leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords, will be a member of a British parliamentary delegation which is to visit Israel this month.

Mr. Kenneth Younger, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons that an invitation from the Speaker of the Knesset had been "accepted with pleasure."

The delegation will leave on March 25, spend eight days in Israel and return on April 2.

## Conscription of Women

(Continued from Page 1)  
those who have borne the religious objection to military service shall render national service in agriculture or in immigration, education or health services.

He stressed that every care would be taken that the women should be enabled to maintain their religious way of life and added that those going to collective settlements would be permitted to select the settlement at which they wished to work. This was said obviously in anticipation of objections from the Religious Bloc that the Defence Minister was not qualified to judge which settlements are "religious."

The Minister of Social Welfare, Rabbi Itzhak M. Levin, opened the case for the religious parties. He charged that Mr. Ben Gurion had not been motivated by consideration of military needs but by a desire "to punish the Religious Bloc." The Minister said that Mr. Ben Gurion had circulated copies of the bill to Cabinet members only a few hours before a meeting and race it through by a majority vote. It was then rushed to the Knesset for urgent action.

"What is the hurry?" asked Mr. Ben Gurion. "What has changed? Were we surrounded by fewer enemies then?"

The rabbi said it was unfair to rush this legislation through in the "twilight of the First Knesset" and argued that the matter should be put off until after the elections. Mr. Itzhak Ben Aharon (Mapai), although he supported the Government measure, agreed with Rabbi Levin that Mr. Ben Gurion's timing had been motivated by political considerations.

The Prime Minister, however, anticipated this criticism and in his reply said that the bill had been drafted two months ago and that the army staff had prepared the legislation and that the bill had been discussed for months ago.

**Urgent Security Needs**  
Mr. Ben Gurion said that he was "single-minded" about the security of Israel and that he was more concerned about the present moment than all the ideas and principles in the world.

## U.S. Senator Calls For Aid to Israel

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuter).—Republican Senator Ives said here he was collaborating with other Senators in legislative attempts to inaugurate a "grant in aid" programme by this country for Israel. He also said "a crying need" existed for early revision of immigration law quotas.

Mr. Ives was addressing delegates to the 60th annual meeting of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society. He also said, "It is my pleasure at this time to be collaborating with a number of other Senators in the formation of such a programme which it is expected will soon take the form of legislation in the United States Senate."

## Recreation Projects Planned for Haifa

HAIFA, Monday.—Extensive recreational projects have been sketched by the Municipality's Planning Department, Mayor Aba Hushi told the press today.

The plans include the construction of an artificial pool 700 metres long and 15 metres wide at Wadi Rushmiya, around which cafes and recreation grounds will be built; the erection of a stadium between Ahum and the Ruppink-Hankin crossroads, and the planting of a 6,000-dunam wood between Rushmiya and Hadasa.

The wood will be planted at the rate of 1,000 dunams a year for six years. The afforestation scheme is to be financed in part by the Government.

## Palmer, Pinkerton Meet in Beirut

Mr. Ely Palmer, the U.S. member of the Palestine Conciliation Commission, and Dr. Pablo Azcarate, the Commission Secretary, met Mr. L. C. Pinkerton, U.S. Minister in Beirut, on Sunday, according to an ANA report.

## Ex-Haifa Magistrate On Jordan M.A.C.

Ahmed Bey Khalil, the 37-year-old former Haifa Magistrate, has been appointed to head the Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission delegation, according to "A-Sabah."

A graduate of Cambridge, he was Samaria District Commissioner under the Jordan occupation; he is to replace Amni Bey Nashahibi.

## KRATOCHVIL ON WAY TO BRITAIN

LONDON, Monday, (AP).—Dr. E. G. Kratochvil, Czech Ambassador to India, who disappeared with his family a few days ago, is on his way to Britain by sea, it is now known. He will be granted asylum in Britain as a political refugee, the Foreign Office said today.

A spokesman said Kratochvil and members of his family were granted visas to enter Britain. They now are en route here from Bombay aboard the liner Jalisco.

## Sabotage of Mines Traced in France

PARIS, Monday, (Reuter).—Police at Bethune, northwest France, opened enquiries into a series of local mine accidents following the confession of Paul Prommier, a 28-year-old Communist arrested on a murder charge, that he belonged to a "sabotage" group.

The others arrested were local party leader William Klein, Louis Baccueille and the Treasurer of the French Mines Union and member of the National Mines Commission, Eugene Giorieux.

The accidents, which involved miners' deaths, occurred in the area over the past three years. Their causes were never discovered and Communist newspapers put them down to State mines mismanagement.

Prommier has admitted shooting farmer Francois Beauchamp at Gréney, near Zully-les-Lines, on February 19, police alleged. He had not intended to shoot the farmer, who caught him lurking behind a haystack, but feared recognition would betray the existence of the shock group, it was said.

Police said Prommier made a statement yesterday in which he admitted receiving instructions on February 15 from Giorieux to commit "spectacular sabotage" which later would be attributed to De Gaulle.

## Strikes Outlawed In Australia

CANBERRA, Monday, (Reuter).—The Australian Government-General, W. J. McKell, signed a proclamation yesterday invoking the Crimes Act against the striking dockworkers.

The Crimes Act makes it an offence to incite to strike or to take part in a strike, under penalty of imprisonment, or, if the offender not Australian-born, to deportation.

More than 5,000 Sydney dockers and miners at 23 New South Wales pits went on strike on Saturday in protest against the jailing last Thursday of Mr. E. C. Roach, the Dockers' Assistant General Secretary, for contempt of court.

The Government warned it would invoke anti-strike legislation if full normal working were not resumed today.

Authoritative sources said today that the dockers would be given until March 8 to call off their overtime ban, in protest against refusal of their wage demands, before the government takes action under its emergency powers.

## Gov't to File Bonds With U.S. Board

WASHINGTON, Monday, (UPI).—The opening of Israel's \$500m. bond issue in the U.S. will commemorate the third anniversary of the State, it was announced here today.

Ambassador A. Eban said the Knesset had authorized the bond issue and that the Israel Government planned to file the necessary papers with the Securities Exchange Commission shortly.

## S. Africans Fight Non-European Bill

CAPETOWN, Monday (Reuter).—Two leaders of South African mixed races issued a joint statement last night warning the country of the "grave dangers" involved in the Representation of non-Europeans Bill. The Bill would remove coloured voters from the common voters' roll and provide separate representation.

The two leaders were George J. Golding, chairman of the National Convention Coordinating Committee, and S. Pillay, Chairman of the Franchise Action Committee, formed to fight the Bill. They agreed yesterday to set up a United Non-European front to oppose the Bill.

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## Faust

with RAPHAEL ARIN guest opera singer of La Scala, Milan

## LAST APPEARANCE

Conductor: G. SINGER Tickets: 10/11, 12/13, 14/15, 16/17, 18/19, 20/21, 22/23, 24/25, 26/27, 28/29,



# THE JERUSALEM POST

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**THE most serious headache** facing Europe's industry at the moment is not lack of coal, or steel, or shipping, or even capital to expand production for defence. It is shortage of one key raw material: sulphur.

Sulphur — like tap water — is scarcely noticed until it disappears. Lack of it already threatens many European countries in the important rayon industry. With both wool and cotton already expensive and in short supply, clothing of all kinds will be scarcer and dearer than ever.

In Britain, the shortage of sulphur has become so acute that production of all steel goods — including armaments — may be held up for lack of sulphuric acid. Since most European governments will have to consider priorities to make sure that basic industries like iron and steel do not go short of sulphur more than is absolutely necessary, ordinary consumer goods will suffer most. In addition to the iron and steel industry, sulphur is essential for hardening rubber tyres by vulcanization, for refining petroleum, for making paper, to say nothing of refrigeration, photography and bleaching.

At the same time it is recognized that the shortage is largely artificial. The reason for it is not that reserves of natural sulphur are dwindling or that the demand has so greatly increased. The reason is that since the end of last year the United States, which produces 96 per cent of the world's supplies, has clamped down strictly on all exports of raw sulphur. Although obviously not inelastic, American sulphur deposits are yet large enough for nothing but fear of a long period of cold war to cause this sudden restriction. Unfortunately, America's vast underground sulphur deposits are unique in their easy accessibility, and the resultant low cost of the finished product. When considering Israel's own position, it is important to remember that Britain has spent millions on new plants for the extraction of sulphur as a by-product of domestic gas, but production is still in the early stages. Israel would experience even more difficulty in local production, as the available deposits are of poor quality and difficult to free from impurities.

THE public predilection for measuring things has always been exploited by students. A favourite game of theirs is to go, heavily disguised with horn-rimmed spectacles, brief-cases and other paraphernalia of the professional class, to some busy thoroughfare with a hundred-metre tape, hold up the traffic and take a complicated series of horizontal measurements across the street and between buildings, which involve the ascent of lamp standards and traffic lights. Then, when a crowd has collected to venerate the supposed Public Surveyors, and the traffic jam is chaotic enough to warrant the intervention of the police, the jaspers quietly shed their disguises and melt into the mob.

Such students will be happy if they work at one of the London hospitals where thousands of patients are now being measured to prove or disprove the theory that human beings fall into three main "somatotypes", prone to be immune from certain diseases. Perhaps they have also influenced the coroner's court recently announced that its representatives had taken twenty measurements on each of 22,000 women, and so discovered that female figures fall into five recognizable types. We can now understand why it is said that if you give a female a tape-measure to measure her, she will be happy for the rest of the day. His wife, who speaks English, view.

## FORMOSA SPRINGBOARD NEEDS FULL U.S. SUPPORT

### Chiang's Invasion Chances

This is the second of two articles on Formosa, the island stronghold of Chiang Kai-shek, and on the present political, economic and military strength of the Chinese Nationalists. The first appeared yesterday.

By Frank Robertson

TAIPEH (Formosa) — Chiang Kai-shek attempted to invade the Chinese mainland in force he would by no means be assured of success, however willingly the invasion were undertaken and however vigorously prosecuted. And in any case, such an attempt could probably not be launched for another six months or so.

Nationalist leaders have stated repeatedly in recent months that they are ready to risk such an expedition, providing it is fully equipped by the United States or the United Nations. Although many in the Nationalist camp would rather not see the attempt made unless their troops could go in side by side with Americans (which would probably mean that another world war had begun), it is generally conceded that the current offer is sincere.

But enormous difficulties lie in the way. For one thing, the Chinese coast is heavily defended, both in terms of troops and defence installations. Any impression that Communist China may have committed the bulk of her regular army to Korea and Manchuria is far from accurate, judging from carefully checked intelligence reports recently received from the Chinese mainland.

Communist Dispositions. These reports indicate that although roughly one-third of the Communist's regular army of approximately 2,500,000



CHINA  
TAIPEH  
CANTON  
HANKOW  
HONG KONG  
HAIKOW  
KANGAROO  
YOKOHAMA  
OSAKA  
TOKYO  
MANILA  
Cebu  
Singapore  
Batavia  
Sourabaya  
Rangoon  
Calcutta  
Bombay  
Colombo  
Ceylon  
Sri Lanka  
Malaya  
Sumatra  
Java  
Borneo  
Philippines  
Japan  
Korea  
China  
Formosa

men is divided equally between Korea and Manchuria, almost another third is stationed in the coastal and southern provinces.

Although earlier intelligence reports indicated that most of General Chen Yi's powerful Third Field Army had been sent to the North, it has now been established that 12 of the 16 armies (or 36 divisions) that belong to this formation have never left their home bases in eastern China.

Most of these units are well dug in in the provinces of Fukien and Chekiang, opposite Formosa. For many months now these troops have been kept busy building defensive positions, working on airfields and improving communications. In Kwangtung province, which runs south from Fokien to the Indo-China border, another strong force is stationed, particularly in the coastal regions to the north of Hong Kong.

For an invasion attempt, the Nationalists could draw upon a force of perhaps 350,000 troops, most of whom by now are fairly well trained. They have an air force of close to 200 combat planes of Second World War vintage, about two-thirds of them fighters; and a small navy consisting of destroyer escorts, gunboats and other patrol craft.

Great quantities of new equipment would be needed to fit the Nationalist forces, for a

campaign against the Communists. The army needs automatic weapons, a great deal more artillery, communications equipment and transport of all types. The air force, consisting largely of Mustang fighters, could not be expected to cope with Russian jets, while the navy would need to be given enough landing craft to get a sizeable invasion force across the Strait of Formosa in one crossing.

Communism Suppressed. Morale among the Nationalist troops is relatively high. Communist influence has been sharply reduced by a drastic campaign of suppression, and for the first time the Nationalist procedure of giving their fighting men intensive political indoctrination courses. Whether invading Nationalist troops would remain with their units to fight upon reaching the mainland would probably depend as much as anything upon the initial degree of success achieved.

In the past, Nationalist troops have always shown a marked tendency to go over to the winning side when this was feasible. They are now better trained and better disciplined than ever before, and was not true during their mainland campaign, they are being paid regularly and fed reasonably well.

Moreover, they would undoubtedly receive some support from anti-Communist irregulars in China. But, unless events in Korea radically alter the present disposition of the Communist armies, it seems likely that any invasion force could be met by overwhelming numbers of defenders, well armed and entrenched, with large reserves of trained manpower.

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## Readers' Letters

### A CHOICE

To the Editor of THE POST: — The majority of our population consists of law-abiding citizens. A minority, however, claims the privilege of deciding which duties the state are to be adhered to and which to be disregarded. This attitude conflicts with the essence of Democracy.

The Chief Rabbinate, by banning National Service for orthodox women, and the Orthodox Parties, by threatening resistance, even if a law is passed, are trying to assume control of the state and its legal institutions. This cannot be tolerated.

A serious crisis seems unavoidable. We should, however, beware of making martyrs and filling the prisons with women who are probably acting in good faith. There is, fortunately, a solution acceptable to orthodox views and strictly in conformity with the spirit of the Torah.

It should become constitutional law that the exercise of fundamental civic rights be dependent on the fulfillment of certain fundamental civic duties. National Service, doubtless, is one of these principal civic duties.

A woman, therefore, who refuses to report for National Service might be spared punishment, but, under all circumstances, will lose the right of voting.

The Orthodox Bloc should, with pleasure, accept this magnanimous compromise. By refusing this solution they will show that it is not religion but power they are striving for.

Yours etc.

KARL GLASER

Haifa, March 1.

## A READERS' SYMPOSIUM STOPPING THE MARAUDERS

ON February 9 a number of armed persons crossed the Israel-Jordan line south of Jerusalem and blew up a house in Sharmat village, which lies in Jordan territory. Ten persons were killed and eight others wounded in the "operation." The incident, reminiscent of Mandatory days when both authorized and unauthorized groups took the law into their own hands in retaliation to Arab marauding, aroused strong conflicting sentiments in the Israeli public. Opinion divided itself clearly in two camps: On the one hand were those who condoned the action as a necessary measure in the face of a rising death toll of Israelis at the hands of marauders.

The other camp found the action a shocking atrocity. With the absolute tenets of messianic Jewish morality in mind, they could not accept retaliation by violence as a means to any real problem. It was a question of means and ends: If our ends are peace, and if our State is an embodiment of the age-old ideals of justice and the righteousness of human life, how can we sympathize with the application of violent means to their attainment? Even if the deed were done by irregulars it remained a blot on the State.

The blameworthy reaction was registered by Professors Siman, Ben-Zvi, and Ben-Haim, whose letter protesting the action was published in the columns of THE POST on February 9. The letter, in turn, unleashed a shower of positive and negative comment.

### Sharing Responsibility

P. Lah, Secretary of the Greek Catholic Archbishop in Galilee, wrote, "I wholeheartedly support the view taken by these distinguished personalities. Their reference to the noble traditions of the Jewish race, and the application of moral law instead of retaliation is particularly noteworthy." "Every citizen in every state shares the responsibility for deeds and misdeeds in the State," Elias Ehrliche of Jerusalem wrote. "If I were a Jew by race or faith I would have written the same letter as the four upright men of Israel who said what needed saying, or I would canvas signatures from many thousands who think the same."

E. Joseph of Haifa interpreted both the action and the public's reaction otherwise: The Sharmat incident occurred some time ago, and the public in general seems satisfied. There have been no loud denunciations of any kind in the press, the radio, the Knesset, or other bodies. It will surprise no one that such is the case. Within easy memory is the War of Independence, whose early successes were achieved by application of the principle of an eye for an eye. The Arabs understood and respected us, and were consequently quieter and wary.

"On the matter of the 'utter abandonment of morality and debasement of Jewish standards which no violent action on the other side can justify,' it would appear that we are no worse than the American and British Governments during the Second World War in their bombing of Germany."

"It is universally accepted that one 'teaches' by applying the methods that achieve the best results: The distinguished

gentleman can rest assured that such indeed is the last night of the Arab marauders. We desire to put an end to the murder of Jews by infiltrators. If peaceful means fail then we must have stronger measures. It would be interesting to see what would stop these murderers and marauders... these four gentlemen who shaved of pacts and plans... or just one solitary machine gun?"

### 'Only Defence'

"A Defender of Jerusalem" wrote: "Much as we regret the loss of possibly innocent life... there were obviously no means left to protect Jewish life against lawless violence. I consider it within the limits of lawful defence that whoever it was has finally retaliated against a village from which Arab murderers are known to have come."

Another reader found that in the light of "the encouragement by the Jordan and Egyptian Governments during the past two years of what amounted to guerrilla warfare... Israel has failed to carry out its primary obligation to its own citizens by pursuing a purely defensive policy. If the recent action in Jordan was approved by the Government of Israel, this awakening of responsibility has come none too soon."

Taking account of the long list of 'incidents' on the Israeli side of the border, Moshe Carmel of Haifa wrote, "I read with interest the letter of Messrs. Ben-Zvi, Ben-Haim, and Ben-Zvi, and found myself asking why these all-merciful honours did not raise their voices when, several days ago, Arabs fell on a Jewish family in Jerusalem, murdered the father and abused his wife eight times (I repeat — eight times)?"

M.B.H. of Jerusalem wrote "I am not surprised that these persons who live at the centre of the town should have their special armchair point of view. I can only say: Let these persons move to the front line so they can understand the

## Pacific's Problem

Another correspondent analysed the problem of the pacifist democrat: He began with a statement of the fate of the pacifist who sought "to provide the Nazis with a moral example and thus to avenge from the mind and practice of the German nation the deep-rooted education instilled by the Nazi machine.... It is true that the Arab nations cannot be exactly compared with Nazi Germany; but they, too, saw only one mistake in their aggression... failure. A problem which pacifists have never learnt to solve is that of what a democratic nation is supposed to do when the organs of international law are held in contempt and aggressors continue their attempts to weaken and destroy such a state. In such an event, with the problem of what to do. Passivity is interpreted as weakness; ethics are of no avail.... It would be interesting, in this case, to hear from these humanitarians how they would propose to save Israel from outrageous attacks...."

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## BALL & FASHION SHOW

A grand Ball and Fashion Show of the Union of Fashion Industries of the Manufacturers' Association, will be held on March 15, 1951, at the Sharon Hotel, Herzlia. Tickets may be obtained upon presentation of invitations until March 9, 1951, at the Secretariat of the Union of Fashion Industries, 13 Rehov Montefiore, Room 11, Tel Aviv.

## THE FIRST NUMISMATIC CONVENTION IN ISRAEL

will be held on March 30 and 31, 1951, at the Haifa Municipal Museum, 2 Hassan Shukri Street. The following lectures will be held: 1) Professor A. Reizenberg: "The importance of Numismatic studies for Jewish History." 2) Baruch Kanel: "The dating of the Hashmonaean coins." 3) Aric Kandler: "The sons of Herod I and their coins." 4) Dr. Mezonsky: "King Agrippa I and his coins." 5) Leo Kadman (Kusman): "The coins of the great war against Rome." 6) Dr. Leo Mildenberg, Zurich: "The coins of the second revolt." 7) A. Rosh: "Hitherto unpublished coins in the Haifa Museum." All members of the Society, coin collectors and friends of Numismatics, who wish to attend the convention are invited to communicate their names and addresses to the Secretary of the Society, P.O.B. 322, Tel Aviv, up to March 15. The Numismatic Society of Israel

## JERUSALEM TRIBUNAL FOR THE PREVENTION OF OVERCHARGING AND PROFITEERING

File No. 68/508  
Before: Dr. B. Shereshevsky, President; Yitzhak Molcho, Member; W. Preis, Member.  
In the Case of:  
Yitzhak Cohen, Accused.

## JUDGMENT

In view of the admission by the Accused, he hereby finds him guilty in accordance with the writ of authorization, of selling, on or about March 9, 1950, a bottle of 6% imitation Vinagar at 40 pruta instead of the 35 pruta fixed by the Control Authority as published in the daily press on Sept. 22, 1949, and in "Hakolot" (Official Gazette, 1949, Appendix 2, P. 41), in addition to Regulation 12, II, of the Defence (Anti-Profiteering) Regulations, 1944. Made public this day, July 17, 1950, in the presence of Mr. Volinsky, representing the Prosecution, and of the Accused himself.

(-) Dr. B. Shereshevsky, President; Y. Molcho, Member; W. Preis, Member.

## SENTENCE

The Accused is a merchant of long standing and the proprietor of a grocery shop for the past 28 years. We do not believe him when he pleads that he was unaware of the fixed price for the commodity in question. He should have known it and should have wanted to rely upon his ignorance of same to justify his overcharging. The Accused intended to receive an exorbitant price and he willingly did accept an exorbitant price from the customer.

We therefore sentence the Accused to a fine of two hundred Israeli Pounds (IL.200) or six months' imprisonment. We also order that this judgment be published on the Accused's account, in two daily newspapers, e.g. The Jerusalem Post and "Hakolot". Made public this day, July 17, 1950, in the presence of Mr. Volinsky, representing the Prosecution, and of the Accused himself.

(-) Dr. B. Shereshevsky, President; Y. Molcho, Member; W. Preis, Member.

## Australians Want U.S. Pacific Pact

The following is the first of a series of reciprocal articles arranged by the editorial staff of the "Denver Post" in the U.S. A world-wide selection of English language newspapers (including THE POST) has been invited to exchange articles concerned with the problems of their particular countries.

By Kenneth Slessor.  
Editorial Writer of the Sydney "Sun".

SYDNEY — WITH fireworks and flags and public ceremonies, Australia this year celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its federation from six quarrelling states into a united commonwealth. But, as a jubilee birthday year, 1951 gives no sign that anybody is throwing confetti. There is no festivity in the mood of the nation, nor in the burden which it is being called upon to shoulder.

On his return from the London conference of Commonwealth prime ministers, Mr. Menzies said that they must resign themselves in 1951 to paying a heavy bill for the privilege of living in a free and democratic country — a bill written in terms of austerity, taxation, discomfort and personal sacrifice.

### Commonwealth Burden

On a vast scale, the same bill is being presented to the people of America and Great Britain. This country, at present paying about \$157 a head in taxation, with a current budget expenditure of \$211 a

head (compared with America's future \$450 a head) is determined to do its share. For this reason, the problems, dilemmas, heartaches and headaches of Australia today are much the same as America's and Great Britain's.

### Turn to U.S.

Added to this is the fact that several of Australia's key industries are dominated by the Communist union leaders. The year has begun with a chain of industrial disputes, stoppages and strikes — all undoubtedly part of the global scheme plotted by the Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions to cripple the democratic nations' ability to defend themselves.

In this twilight of economic struggle and rearmament, most Australians can see only one strong road to security. They look to America for peace in the Pacific. Australians would wholeheartedly welcome a pact with the United States on the

lines of the North Atlantic pact, particularly if Canada and New Zealand were partners as well. Australia's cohesion with America in democratic beliefs, way of thought and methods of defence could scarcely be closer.

Such a Pacific pact, if it is to mean anything at all, must be based on American participation. Australia's minister for external affairs, Mr. Spender, repeatedly stresses the need to reach a firm understanding on defence in the Pacific with the Pacific nations (which, of course, means principally the United States). If a Pacific pact between these nations could be achieved, making an armed attack on one of the north through China, India, and other regions of south-east Asia.

### Japan's Position

Since, however, America is essential to a Pacific pact, Australians are now studying more closely than ever the American point of view where it crosses their own. The question of Japan's place in the Pacific, together with the measure of rearmament which America is willing to give her, becomes one of vital importance.

Australia's attitude to Japan, even a defeated Japan, is not that of America. It is the natural attitude of a thinly populated white country under the floodgates of a banked-up dam of Asiatic millions. It is the dam of Asiatic millions, it is coloured by the sufferings of

## Sad End to Muddled Mission

By Monty Jacobs

ABOUT a year ago, an important decision was taken in a kibbutz. Looking around at other settlements — particularly those brimming over with American ideas — the members decided that it was time to start an industry or two, or maybe more. Where could the necessary machinery come from? America. And the money to pay for that machinery? From America. It seemed as simple as that.

A delegate was selected, a responsible member of the council whose terms of reference were the broadest possible. In effect they were — go, get. They had to be as broad as that for neither the kibbutz nor the delegate had any particular qualifications in any specific industry. Off went the delegate via Europe and arrived in the States five months ago.

He had some introductions to people who, when he presented the letters, were warm-hearted and cordial. "Sure... stay here for a few days... make yourself at home." His hosts opened their houses to him but they found it difficult to help further his plans for few of them knew Hebrew and — the delegate's English was unimpressive. The weeks slipped by and — apart from obtaining some very valuable clothes for the kibbutz children — the delegate had seen little American machinery and still less of the American

men is divided equally between Korea and Manchuria, almost another third is stationed in the coastal and southern provinces. Although earlier intelligence reports indicated that most of General Chen Yi's powerful Third Field Army had been sent to the North, it has now been established that 12 of the 16 armies (or 36 divisions) that belong to this formation have never left their home bases in eastern China. Most of these units are well dug in in the provinces of Fukien and Chekiang, opposite Formosa. For many months now these troops have been kept busy building defensive positions, working on airfields and improving communications. In Kwangtung province, which runs south from Fokien to the Indo-China border, another strong force is stationed, particularly in the coastal regions to the north of Hong Kong. For an invasion attempt, the Nationalists could draw upon a force of perhaps 350,000 troops, most of whom by now are fairly well trained. They have an air force of close to 200 combat planes of Second World War vintage, about two-thirds of them fighters; and a small navy consisting of destroyer escorts, gunboats and other patrol craft. Great quantities of new equipment would be needed to fit the Nationalist forces, for a

After visiting some relatives they had not seen for 20 years, the delegate and his wife landed in a big American city with an introduction to an acquaintance of an acquaintance. The acquaintance entertained them, listened to their problems and agreed to drive the delegate to a wealthy businessman to whom the kibbutznik had a letter. Back in his own home, the acquaintance received a phone call from the businessman 30 minutes later. "Look, this man brought a letter and I'm prepared to help all I can... but I can't understand a word he says." The acquaintance promptly bundled the delegate's wife into his car, drove once again to the businessman's house and stayed to hear the American politely say: "I understand... but I give to the U.S.A.... I suggest you contact the Israeli commercial people or the ZOA... I'll give you their addresses..." English had not helped much.

What might help — if the kibbutz does not recall its agent — is for him to acquire technical knowledge so that he can buy machinery, and a realization that donations are one thing, business another. For the dignity of his kibbutz and of Israel he must draft a concrete plan of what he wants; assure backing, and then, armed with a list of suppliers, look for the plant he needs. That, of course, could have been done before he set out on his muddled mission.

## RETURN VISIT OF HEIFETZ TO HAIFA next week at the ARMON

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